जापानी एनसेफलाइटिस

वर्ष	योगी मौतें	सी.एम.आर (प्रति हजार रोगी)	
1986	7500	2627	3.50
1987	3515	1346	3.83
1988 (अनन्तिम)	5920	2009	3.39

टिप्पण : सी. एम.आर.-रोगी मृत्यु दर

Use of Fluoride in Toothpaste

178. SHRI PUTTAPAGA RADHA-KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3198 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th March, 1989 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision regarding the use of Fluoride in toothpastes;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) The views of Director General of Health Services on the report have been received and the report is under active consideration of the Ministry.

Increase in incidence of Diabetes in the capital

179. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Diabetes is growing in the capital very fast as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 9th April, 1989;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual percentage of people suffering from this disease; and

(d) what remedial measures are being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) This is only partly true that diabetes is growing in the capital. The increase is in the cases of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus cases. There is no increasing trend in the prevalence rate of insulin dependent diabetes mellitus cases. The increase in the prevalence on non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is associated with the following factors—

1. Overweight (obesity).

2. Consumption of high caloric diet.

3. Consumption of a greater preportion of refind carbohydrates in the diet.

4. Consumption of a greater proportion of fat in the diet.

5. Lack of physical activity and physical exercise.

6. Changing life styles.

(c) The ICMR study has indicated a prevalence rate of approximately 5 per cent.

(d) A pilot Programme has been taken up with the following objectives:—

1. Identification of high risk subjects at an early stage, and importing appropriate health education with focus on primary prevention.

2. Early diagnosis of disease and institution of appropriate management so as to reduce morbidity and mortality.